The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,051—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	New Line	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	„	2	8
Third do.	„	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„	0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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First insertion	8	As. per Line.
Second do.	4½	„ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KERBELA, 2,050 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 25th May, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coonapta, Mangalore, Cananore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. BURMAH, 1081 Tons, on MONDAY, 30th May, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 27th May, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on MONDAY, 30th May, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. CHYEBASSA, 2,644 Tons. The coast steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 25th May, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Chyebassa from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th and on the 1st
of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80
Port Said	„ 390	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 145

(Including Wines. Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st June, 1881.
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st July, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS. FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE S. S. CLAN FRASER, 2,083 tons, will be despatched about 4th June, 1881.

Passage money, Rs. 150.

She carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw.	2,100	300	1st June
Wistow Hall	T. Collin.	2,700	100	18th „
Hydal Hall	O. Lloyd.	2,700	400	2nd July

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

P. GRANT & SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS-MAKERS,

31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	26th May
— LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. R. Chapman	31st „
s. ROSETTA	3000	700	A. E. Barlow	7th June
— TEHERAN	2389	400	A. C. Loggin	14th „
s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	21st „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	28th „
s. PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson.	5th July
— KASHGAR	3027	450	W. A. Seaton	12th „
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	19th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson.	26th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class. Rs.	500	Rs 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING at GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1881.
ROHILLA	3161 700	W. Barratt	3rd June.
VERONA	3116 900	E. Ashdown	17th „
SIAM	3026 500	A. H. Johnson	1st July.

Return Tickets are now issued

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th April, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
Major A. PURCELL CURRIE
AND
Col. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price 8 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY.

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1lb. each.

Cash, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per pot, cash...Re. 1-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

	Cash prices of 100
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw, per box	Rs. 1 12
DAVISON'S Cheroot shape, with straw do.	1 12
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw do.	1 12
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw do.	2 0
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape do.	2 0
TREACHER'S GEMS, Cigar shape, per box of 30	1 2
TREACHER'S MUSTER, barrel shape do.	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S GINGER ALE,

A SACCHARINE AERATED WATER OF SPARKLING BRILLIANCE,

IS highly aromatic, pleasingly pungent to the palate, and delightfully refreshing as a beverage for tropical climates.

The various ingradients composing this popular drink are proportioned to a nicety, and the utmost care and cleanliness (as with all our Aerated Waters) are exercised in its production.

PURE WATER, PURE INGREDIENTS, SKILLED LABOUR,

And well constructed and suitable apparatus driven by powerful steam machinery are at our command, combined with the Factory being under the supervision of a talented Chemist, through whose experience and knowledge we hope to maintain the high reputation so long enjoyed by the Company for their other Aerated Waters.

Cash Rs. 1-8 per dozen (bottles extra).

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

O Z O.

"OZO" contains no Alcohol, only the Salts of Life combined with Iron.
"OZO" in itself is the most delicious of Effervescing Beverages.
"OZO" is the best of Tonics, it wards off Fever, Liver and Dysentery, the Indian trio of ills.
"OZO" heightens Brain-power, without any after depression, its effects being permanent.
"OZO" is the "Pick me up" of the day, sustaining Muscular power without unduly exciting it.
"OZO" forms a "Foaming Cup" in which all—young and old—may participate with lasting pleasure.
"OZO" is, therefore, a Drink of great value, and is recommended as such by the Medical Profession.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

APOLLO GARDENS.

GIGANTIC AL FRESCO FETE!
UNRIVALLED ATTRACTIONS!!
QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY,
TUESDAY, 24th MAY.

Mr. C. BOUNEVIALLE has the honour to announce that he has secured for this occasion the services of THE ENTIRE

VICTORIA LOFTUS TROUPE,
Who will appear in
A MONSTER PROGRAMME.
In addition to this there will be
ATHLETIC SPORTS,
COMPRISING
Running and Walking Matches,
Sack Races,
Climbing the Greasy Pole,
Tug of War,
Races for Children, &c.
FOR MONEY PRIZES.
Entrances may be made at TEMPLE BAR daily,
PUNCH AND JUDY SHOW,
DAY AND NIGHT.
MERRY-GO-ROUNDS,
WHEEL OF FORTUNE,
And other attractions too numerous to mention.

PRICE OF ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.
Children, Half Price.
Gates open at 4-30 P.M.

LOOK AT THE PROGRAMME.

5-0 P.M. Band of the Marine Battalion.
5-15 „ 200 yards run in 3 heats and a final heat. Entrance Re. 1 with Rs. 5 added. Winners of the first three heats save their entrance fees. Winner of final heat receives half the fees and added money; 2nd one-third; 3rd one-sixth.
5-30 „ Walking Match, 1 mile. Entrance fee Re. 1 with Rs. 5 added; 1st to receive two-thirds; 2nd one-third.
5-45 „ Three-legged race. Entrance As. 8 each competitor; with Rs. 5 added; 1st two-thirds; 2nd one third.
6-0 „ Race for Boys under 14 years. Distance, once round the course, about 180 yards. No entrance fee; 1st prize Rs. 3; 2nd prize Rs. 2.
Race for Girls. Distance, once round the course, about 180 yards. No entrance fee; 1st prize Rs. 3; 2nd prize Rs. 2.
6-30 „ Chatty Race, once round. Prize Rs. 3
6-30 „ Climbing the Greasy Pole. „ „ 5
6-45 „ Sack Race, 50 yards. „ „ 5
7-0 „ Tug of War—12 a side. „ „ 12
7-15 „ Grand Selection by the Band of the Marine Battalion.
7-30 „ Dancing on the Grand Saloon Platform, the largest and best in India.

On this festive occasion the Platform will be elegantly decorated.

MERRY-GO-ROUNDS
in full swing.
THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE,
All Prizes and No Blanks.

AT 8-30 PRECISELY.
THE GREAT
VICTORIA LOFTUS TROUPE
OF
OPERATIC, VAUDEVILLE AND DRAMATIC ARTISTS.

PROGRAMME.
The Entertainment will commence with the Lofties Troupe's Original
DRAWING-ROOM ENTERTAINMENT.

TAMBOS:	INTERLOCUTORS:	BONES.
Mr. T. B. Butler.	Mr. Chas. Davis.	Mr. Jeff. de Angelis.
„ John Fulton.	„ Frank Frost.	„ J. Maas.

Introductory Musical Melange ..... (Medley) ..... Loftus Troupe.
Comic Song ..... The Plantation Rose Mr. James Maas.
Ballad ..... A Flower from my Angel Mother's Grave. Miss S. deAngelis.
Comic Song ..... The Horse Shoe ..... Mr. T. B. Butler.
Comic Refrain ... Bah, Bah! ..... Mr. Jeff. de Angelis.
Ballard ..... Bells of Memory ... Miss Victoria Loftus.
Comic Ditty ..... Oh, that Watermelon Mr. John Fulton.
Finale Musicale ..... Company.

AN INTERVAL OF TWENTY MINUTES.

Overture from "The Bohemian Girl"—Prof. Blakeney and Mr. Maurice Williams.

Mr. JAMES MAAS and his Banjo.

COMIC NEGRO SKETCH ENTITLED
SUBLIME AND RIDICULOUS.
Sim Dipsey (a Vegetable Vendor) ..... Mr. T. B. Butler.
John Scene Chewer (an Actor) ..... Mr. H. Franklyn.
Peter B. Sweney (a Theatrial Manager) ... Mr. J. C. Davis.

Miss Victoria Loftus in Comic Songs and Ballads.
Mr. JEFF. DE ANGELIS in his Dutch Specialities.

AN INTERVAL OF FIFTEEN MINUTES.

THE ORIGINAL OPERATIC BURLESQUE ENTITLED
"SCENES BEHIND THE SCENES."

Jack, The Call Boy of the Theatre } Miss Sallie de Angelis.
A Prima Donna ..... }
Pat, The Gasman at the Theatre. Mr. James Maas.
Introducing the Duet from "Lucia de Lammermoor."

Miss MINNIE ESMOND in her Unrivalled Specialities.
Miss DOLLY LOFTUS, the Infant Wonder, in her Vocal Specialities and Skipping Rope Dance.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

OVERTURE.

The performance to conclude with a Laughable Absurdity entitled
THE COOPERS;
OR
A LOVER'S TROUBLES.

Simeon (a Negro Apprentice) ..... Mr. T. B. Butler.
Jake (a Journeyman Cooper) ..... Mr. Jeff. de Angelis.
Old Staver (a Boss Cooper) ..... Mr. Jas. Maas.
Kitty Staver (the Boss's Daughter) .. Miss Sallie de Angelis

The Proprietor guarantees that none but LIQUORS OF THE CHOICEST BRANDS will be supplied.
COLD COLLATIONS AT ANY TIME.
SANDWICHES, ICES, ETC.

DON'T FORGET!
The gates open at 1-30 p.m,
AND THE PRICE OF ADMISSION IS
ONE RUPEE ONLY.
Children, half Price.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.
One Rupee extra for Reserve Seats for the Loftus Company's Performance.

BANK OF BENGAL.

APPLICATIONS will be received up to 1st July for the appointment of CASHIER or KHAZANCHEE of this Agency, which will become vacant early in August.

Further particulars regarding the appointment can be ascertained on application to the Agent.

E. M. SLATER, Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, 23rd May, 1881.

POONA AND KIRKEE ICE COMPANY, Limited.

FURTHER ISSUE OF 200 SHARES OF Rs. 100 EACH.

THE Board are now prepared to receive applications for the whole or any number of the above issue of Shares. Forms of Application and full information can be obtained on reference to the Secretaries and Agents.

By order of the Board,
C. H. H. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
8, Church Lane, Bombay, 23rd May, 1881.

COMMISSARIAT.
SUPPLY OF BULLOCK, MULE and PONEY EQUIPMENTS.

TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay, on THURSDAY, 26th instant, at 1 p. m.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above office.

E. S. WALCOTT, Lieutenant Colonel,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 21st May 1881.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of HOSPITAL CLOTHING and BEDDING as per schedule No. 50 to the Commissariat Department at Bombay, from 14th June 1881 to 31st March 1882.

TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Poona on 3rd June 1881, at 1 P.M.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars can be had on application at either of the above offices.

E. S. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
for Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 11th May 1881.

H. J. MEYERS AND CO.'S CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS

Procurable from
SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,
Sole Agent in
BOMBAY,
65, Breach Candy Road.

Send for a price-list.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of MATHURADAS KUTCHRA and VASONJI TRIKAMJI, who lately carried on business in Bombay under the name and style of MATHURADAS VASONJI, Hindu Inhabitants of Bombay, adjudged Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that PESHURAM HOTICHAND, Munim of the firm of Nebhraj Notamdas, MEGRAJ BHOORAMAL, Munim of the firm of Khimchand Chanchaldas, and VARELDAS HUKUMATRAI, Munim of the firm of Khimchand Parmanand, the petitioning Creditors, and all other Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvents, do appear personally before this Honorable Court on WEDNESDAY, the fifteenth day of June next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the order made in this matter on the twenty-seventh day of April last (whereby it was ordered that the said Insolvents should be adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency, and that the said Insolvents should, within thirty days from the date of the said order, file a schedule in this Honorable Court, in the form in Schedule C annexed to the Indian Insolvent Act) should not be revoked.—Dated this 18th day of May 1881.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's office, Fort Bombay, this 18th day of May 1881.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNEQUALLED SCOTCH WHISKY.

Cash. per doz. Rs.	as.				Cash. per doz. Rs.	as.
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8

A blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.

22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8

The cream of Scotch Whiskies.

22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8

Softened and matured by Age.

22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8

Pure, wholesome, possessing great flavour.

22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8

Guaranteed to be distilled from pure malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8

Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.

22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8

Of uniform quality at all times.

22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8

The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Compauy's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the article.

22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8

Highly recommended as a stimulant by many eminent Physicians.

22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8

Is supplied to upwards of eighty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., WINE MERCHANTS, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ROYAL CHARTER.

THE continued PATRONAGE accorded to Messrs. WACHTER & Co. by ROYALTY in England for their CHAMPAGNE, added to the general expressions of satisfaction communicated to them by the English Public, has led Messrs. WACHTER & Co. to adopt for their Brand the words "ROYAL CHARTER," and also to place the "Royal Arms" upon their usual label.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. are Sole Agents for this Champagne in India and Ceylon, and can well recommend Messrs. WACHTER & Co.'s Brand for its excellent quality.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
Price—Credit	Rs. 58-0	Rs. 61-0.
Price—Cash	Rs. 55-8	Rs. 58-8.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS AND METAL MART, BOMBAY.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT—NESBIT ROAD.
ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS AND IRON-MERCHANTS,

HAVING two large Engineering Workshops replete with the most modern Machinery, and each Department under skilled European control, we are in a position to execute all orders entrusted to us with despatch and care.

OUR FOUNDRIES are capable of turning out 12 tons of castings per day and single castings up to 20 tons weight. Brass, Gun Metal and Phosphor Bronze Castings made to order.

SMITHIES.—With several Steam Hammers, Swaging Machines, and 44 Forges we can execute orders of the heaviest and most varied character.

BRIDGE and GIRDER SHOPS.—Girders rivetted by Machinery ensuring accuracy and sound work; large Roofing orders executed on the lowest terms.

MACHINE SHOPS.—With 60 Machines of various kinds and from the best Makers, we can guarantee careful execution of all work from this department.

METAL MART.

We have in Stock :—

Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines.
Tangye's Horizontal Stationary Engines.
Taylor's Patent 5 and 10 ton Steam Cranes.
Seller's Screwing Machines with automatic Die releasing and oiling apparatus.
Oil Presses, "Boomer."
J. and H. Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps.
Hand-Pumps of various kinds.
Emery Grinding and Glazing Machines.
Emery Wheel Tooth Cleaning Machines.
Injectors and Steam Pumps.
Lathe's Drilling and Slotting Machines.
Taps and Dies by Whitworth and Chatwin.
Large Assortment of *Files* by Jowitt, Spear and Jackson, and other noted Makers.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools of all kinds.
Pig Iron of various brands.
Lowmoor, Boiler and Girder Plates.
Sheet Iron.
Bar Iron of the best Staffordshire and Swedish brands.
Gas and Water Pipes, &c.

All communications should be addressed to the BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

THE HOME-GOING SEASON.

ASQUITH AND LORD

SUPPLY Gentlemen with every requisite necessary for the Voyage to Brindisi, Venice or Genoa, and through the Continent or direct to Southampton, London or Liverpool, and they respectfully invite intending Passengers to call at their well-known Warehouse, where all goods can be inspected, prices compared, and every information obtained. Cash prices of some of our articles are quoted below, and clothing not in stock can be made and delivered a few hours after the order is given.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Sleeping or Early morning Deck Suits	Rs. 10 0 to 18 0	Extra Large Solid Leather Trunks, the best	110 0
India Tweed Suits, very useful	30 0	Black Hide Bags, from	15 0
Blue Serge Suits, very useful	30 0	Best Hide Gladstones, from	39 0
Warm Angola, very durable	10 0	Courier Bags, from	9 8
Overcoats and Inverness Capes, from	10 0	Soiled Linen Bags, from	5 8
Oxford Shirts, new Patterns, six for	35 0	Web Money Belts	6 8
White Long Cloth, six for from	30 0	Sovereign Boxes	3 0
Best Wove Flannel, Shrunk, six	22 8	Rug Straps, Patent	2 8
Best Silk and Wool, new material, six	52 0	Cork Mat rasses	19 8
Under Vests, from six	21 0	English Feather Pillows, each	7 8
Cardigan Jackets, from	12 8	Travelling Cotton Pillows, each	2 0
Warm Gloves and Mitts, per pair	1 1	Air Pillows, each	7 8
Warm Mufflers, each	2 0	Canvas Shoes, per pair	6 8
Pin Scarfs, Oxford Cloth	1 0	Leather Slippers	4 8
Sailor's Knots, best silk	2 8	Travelling Baths, can be packed with Clothes	40 8
Travelling Caps	3 8	Bath Sponges, from	3 8
Tweed Hats for travelling	5 0	Sponge Bags, each	2 0
Bathing Drawers, per pair	2 0	Metal Soap Boxes, each	2 0
Linen Faced Collars, per doz	0 12	Marine Soap, per Box	1 1
Best all Linen Collars, per doz	6 8	Tooth Brushes	0 10
Cambric Handkerchiefs, from per doz	5 0	Tooth Brush Cases	0 8
Cotton Socks, from per doz.	9 8	Nail Brushes	0 12
Warm Angola Socks, per doz. from	21 0	Clothes do	3 8
Sun Umbrellas, each	6 8	Hair Brushes and Comb in Leather Case	12 8
Alpaca do. do.	6 8	Horn and Vulcanite Combs	3 8
Twill Sheets, per pair, from	9 8	Pocket Combs in Case	0 10
Pillow Cases, each	1 4	Shoe Horns	1 2
Blankets, each, from	12 0	Deck and Camp Chairs, strong, from	9 0
Long Rugs and Scotch Mauds, from	15 0	Eau-de-Cologne, per bottle	2 8
Waterproof Sheeting, 72 in. wide, per yard	6 8	Tooth Powder	1 0
Overland Trunks, strong and useful, from	27 0	Deck Shoes, from	5 0

AND NUMEROUS OTHER ARTICLES.

THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE, 8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS,

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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WALTER MACFARLANE & CO., GLASGOW,
CONTRACTORS by appointment to Her Majesty's War Department.

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SERIOUS REFLECTIONS,

BY THE

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FREIGHT TO ODESSA AND TO CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE undermentioned are prepared to issue through BILLS of LADING for Cargo for above ports. Rates and any further particulars will be supplied on application.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1881.

NOTICE. No. 1813 of 1881-82.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Resident Transport Officer at the Bombay Dockyard up to noon, on MONDAY, the 30th May, 1881, for WASHING the BEDDING, HAMMOCKS, BLANKETS, LINEN, and other articles belonging to H. M.'s Indian Troopships from 1st June, 1881, to 31st May, 1882.

The Tenders should show the time required to wash one thousand pieces, and the rate per hundred pieces for any quantity, the maximum time allowed for each set being 30 days.

The washing will have to be done to the satisfaction of the Marine Storekeeper.

The articles should be taken from and delivered into the Marine Stores and the Contractor will have to make good all damages done to the articles whilst in his charge.

A deposit of Rs. 500 should accompany each Tender, and the successful Tenderer will have to produce security for Rs. 5,000.

The Contractor will have to insure the Bedding to the extent of Rs 15,000, and to pay half the Solicitor's fees for preparing the contract papers.

Tenders must be accompanied by Certificates of Competency.

Further particulars will be learnt from the Marine Storekeeper on application.

G. O'B. CAREW,
Captain, I. M., Resident Transport Officer.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 23rd May, 1881.

NOTICES.

CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limitted, London.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to issue Policies on Warehouses, Shops, Merchandise, Dwellings, Household Furniture and other insurable property on most favourable terms.

SIGG-SULZER & Co., Agents.

ESTATE OF THE LATE CAPTAIN WALTER ROBERTS, 66TH REGIMENT.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against or being indebted to the above estate are requested to communicate with Messrs. CRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., within one month from this date, after which no claims will be entertained. Satisfactory proofs must accompany claims.

PRYCE WEEDON, Administrator.
Bombay, 7th May, 1881.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to, or having claims against the estate of the late JAMASJEE COWASJEE PADSHA, of Bombay, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from this date, after which time no further claims will be attended to.

SOONABAI, widow and executrix of the late Jamasjee Cowasjee Padsha, 198, Main Road, Khetwady.
Bombay, 18th May, 1881.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, in honour of the EMPRESS OF INDIA'S BIRTHDAY :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. D. DAWSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
THOS. FORREST, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 23.

TO-DAY has been to a great extent a partial holiday, a considerable number of people remaining out of town over the Queen's Birthday.

From home there is nothing in the telegrams regarding Cotton or Produce which we have not already noticed. Consols have declined from 102⅞ to 102½; French Rentes are unaltered at 120; the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan is ¼ higher at 104¼. Four per cent. Rupee Paper is again ¼ lower at 94¾, but Fours-and-a-half are unchanged at 91¼.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc.	Rs.	97,827
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	,,	3,26,709
Other Deposits	Inc.	,,	33,41,940
Government Securities	Inc.	,,	3,02,458
Loans	Inc.	,,	9,43,205
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	4,44,955
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	,,	2,45,928
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	11,58,671

These movements, so far as they go, must be taken as in favour of easier money. The increase in deposits quite overbalances the additional demand in the shape of loans and discounts, and it is very evident that a further reduction in rates of interest and discount cannot be far distant.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened at the full closing rates of Saturday, and partly owing to the few bank managers at business and partly to firmer accounts from Calcutta, the tendency throughout has been steady, although the extent of business done has been very small. An idea prevails—arising apparently in Calcutta—that the loan foreshadowed in the budget will be brought out at an early date, and on this probably such steadiness as is now apparent is mainly based. We cannot, however, see any reason for adopting such a cause as a reason for higher sterling exchange. If the loan is brought out, it will probably be for subscription during the slack season when money is most plentiful, and ultimately it can have but little effect on the balance of trade between India and England, which after all is the real basis on which the value of the rupee is regulated. Closing quotations are:—

Bank Bills on demand	Rs. 7 23-32d.	per rupee,	
Do. telegraphic	Rs. 7 11-16d.	,,	
Do. 3 months' sight	Rs. 7 13-16d.	,,	
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	Rs. 7 15-16d.	,,	
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	Rs. 7 31-32d.	,,	
Francs, 3 ,, ,,	2f. 11c.	,,	

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at par; 60 days' sight at ¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm all things considered. Business has been done in Fours at Rs. 102¾ and in Fours-and-a-half at 110¾ to ¾.

THE SHARE Market still shows considerable firmness. Banks are unaltered. In Land Companies there is no change. In Press Companies we note a decline of Rs 5 in Mofussil and Rs. 7 in Prince of Wales. Spinning and Weaving Companies are slightly irregular, but in most cases the turn is Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 in favour of holders. Bombay Ice Co. shares have advanced to Rs. 160, Bombay-Burmah Trading Co. to Rs. 2,345, Treacher and Co. to Rs. 810 x d. Wynaad Gold Mining Co's. shares have receded to Rs. 19.

COTTON has been the reverse of an active market to-day. The tenor of the Liverpool advices induced sellers, in the first instance, to ask slightly higher rates, but the indifference of exporters and the arrival of large supplies of Dholleras brought in by the change of wind has induced an easier feeling at the close, and there are now numerous sellers of Good Dhollera for next month's delivery at Rs. 183 without finding buyers.

SEEDS and WHEAT are still steady at previous prices.

FREIGHTS are steady but unchanged. The numerous arrivals of steamers has somewhat quietened the market for ready shipment, but there is no change in the rates asked by owners at home forward.

PIECE-GOODS continue quiet at unaltered prices. The off-take is extremely limited, and we are evidently some way off anything like an active inquiry either on the spot or to arrive.

COALS are quiet bu steady at former prices.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Div. dend	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5p. ct.	746½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	775
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£	£			
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	135
Chartd Bank L. & C.	40,000	20	6	6 do.	275
Chartd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	284	all	10½ do.	525
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5½ do.	107xd
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	295

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

solidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	9 p. ct.	310
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-11-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-15-0	do	22
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,000
Do. New £1 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-10	do	265

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotta	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,050
Albert Ginni & Co	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132 p.s.	425 1,060
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	2,475
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	545
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co	600	500	all	40	445
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co...	1,400	250	all	10	52
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	900
Dholleras Press and Ginning Co	500	300	all	100	210
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,075
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,650
French Press Co	300	500	445	15 p.s.	450
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	463
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	325
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	100
Prince of W. Press	120	.....	1,500	75	1,500
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	185
Volkart's Press Co	450	1,000	all	50	515

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,450
Albert Mill	400	2,000	all	..	1,125
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	5	126
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	1,700	500	22½ p.s.	600
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	2,500	100 p.s.	2,525
Bhownuggur Mills	200	2,000	2,000	100	975
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,065
Central India S. & W. Company	2,300	500	500	40 p. s.	825
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	940
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	940
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	25 p. s.	915
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	370
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	540
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,125
Hyderabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,625xd
Jafier Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	1,160
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,035
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	1,025
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	1,850
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,610
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,500	300	300	12 p. s.	320
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,250
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,115
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	1,185
Oriental	4,000	625	625	25	850
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	..	400
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,100
Shoapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,150
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,040
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	..	675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	50	970
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	15	880

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	20
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	21
New Colaba Co.	4,000	2,000	2,025	30	995
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	101	200
	For distribution.				

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	100	630
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	8 p.c	{ 160 { 150
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,345
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	125
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	60	365
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	15
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	3 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	975
Ripon Gold Mining Co. Ld.	30,000 A	21	3½	..	4
Do.	1,000 B	100	100	..	810
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	800 xd
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	12	160
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	2,3000	25	15	..	19

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on the 21st May as compared with the statement of the 14th May:—

	May 14. Rs.	May 21. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	29,97,629	30,55,456
Do. do. at Branches	15,76,512	12,49,713
Other Deposits	2,27,86,389	2,61,31,300
Post Bills	12,965	7,071
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,61,193	4,39,097
	1,00,34,268	4,30,83,246
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	78,96,669	81,99,127
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	11,99,973	11,52,391
Loans, on Security of do	70,58,053	80,01,258
Current Accounts, overdrawn	228	2,292
Bills Discounted	1,20,81,197	1,25,26,152
Stamps	3,160	3,160
Dead Stock Rs. 5,48,831		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,15,000	3,33,831	3,33,831
Cash Balances with Correspondents	10,40,539	12,86,467
Cash and Currency Notes	1,04,19,918	1,15,78,589
Cash and Currency Notes	4,00,34,268	4,30,83,246

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Marlborough, 1,044 tons, Captain E. Newcomb, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE steamer Arrow, 130 tons, Captain C. J. O. Rinchein, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and 175 deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Geelong, 1,139 tons, Captain G. W. Atkins, will sail to-day for China with China mail, a general cargo, and five deck passengers.

THE steamer Columbian, 1,404 tons, Captain Geo. Baldwin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, Jeddah, and Hoodeida with a general cargo and 42 deck passengers.

THE steamer Titania, 1,403 tons, Captain R. Sclater, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Natal (6th May) in ballast. She is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE steamer Inchmurrie, 1,287 tons, Captain J. Griffiths, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Cardiff (23rd April) with a cargo of 2,410 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE steamer Northumbria, 1,221 tons, Captain H. Ohlenrath, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from London (30th April) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloh, Beyts and Co.

THE steamer Loviane, 1,232 tons, Captain McCaulay, which arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Cardiff (20th April), brought a cargo of 2,270 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE steamer Sicily, 1,078 tons, Captain W. F. Green, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (20th April) with a cargo of 1,700 tons coals, and Mr. Bates as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE barque Gazelle, 336 tons, Captain A. Head, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Mauritius (20th March), brought a cargo of 5,897 bags sugar and three deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pachamba, 545 tons, Captain W. Britten, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Coghlan, Mr. J. L. Jenkins, Mr. Mustonjee, and 71 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Assyria, 996 tons, Captain W. J. Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. E. D. Wise, Mr. Quin, Mr. J. Slurrick, and 16 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Coconada, 547 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Brigadier General Reuton, Mr. Peutor, one gentleman, Miss Bernard, Mr. Walker, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Rawtt, and 90 deck.

THE A. H. Lloyed Co.'s steamer Timavo, 1,094 tons, Captain J. Martinolich, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Trieste (25th April), brought a deck passenger and the following cargo:—From Trieste.—4 cases metal, 3 packages glassware, 3 packages piano, 6 bales twist, 3 packages piecegoods, 4 packages hardware, 5 cases picture glass, and 6 cases woolen work. From Port Said.—5 packages stones. From Jeddah—1 package specie. From Hoodeida.—7 packages specie.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Northumbria (s)..	Ohlenrath ...	London, April 30.
	Inchmurrie (s)....	Grimth	Cardiff, April 23.
23	Sicily (s)	Green	Cardiff, April 26.
	Coconada (s)	Mitchell ...	Kurrachee, May 20.
	Assyria (s)	Livingstone.	Delagoa Bay, Apr. 21
	Coumoolan (s) ...	Jaiswin	Jeddah, May 3.
	Elnora (s)	Seward	Kurrachee, May 20.

DEPARTURE.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Marlborough (s) ..	Newcombe..	Dunkirk.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Pachamba, Britten, to the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Arrow, Ringhein, to Coast and Cutch.
Steamer Geelong, Atkins, to China.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Kepler, to Havre.
Steamer Northumbria, to Marseilles.
Steamer Timavo, to Trieste.

MADRAS.

May. ARRIVAL.
21 Glenroy ..... Port Natal.
May DEPARTURE.
20 Khandalla(s)..... Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
County of Caithness—200 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Trentham Hall (s)—33 tons bones, Nuzerally Purdhan; 2,000 cwts wheat, Benn, Asmey and Co; 252 cwts coir fibre, Ambercrunnd; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Britannia (s)—200 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsey and Co; 630 cwts wheat, Luckmotaes Lukhidas; 100 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 11 bales hides, Khan Mahamed Nensey.
City of Lahore (s)—50 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 13 cwts myrabolams, Nensee Peraj.
FOR LONDON.
Bancora (s)—422½ cwts olibanum 49 bales hides, Datardina Mowjee; 109 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales castor oil, Hamood Jamal; 400 bales cotton, Graves and Co; 8 bales hides, Pestonjee Eduljee; 3,627 cwts myrabolams, Jetha Purshotum; 2,641½ cwts myrabolams, Cowasjee Jehangeer.
Mongolia (s)—61 cwts ivory, Mahamedjee Hajee Adomjee; 1 cwts ivory, Curmohoy Adoohoy.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Nicosian (s)—32,300 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.
Lucretia (s)—50,001 cwts rapeseed, Wallace and Co.
FOR ANTWERP.
Mercedes (s)—612 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.
FOR HAVRE.
Austrania—1,714 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 400 cwts horns, F. Sauquet and Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Mongolia (s)—350 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Lomoardy (s)—300 bales cotton, Thos H. Moore and Co; 700 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 140 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co; 316 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.
FOR VENICE.
Lombardy (s)—308 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Scstos (s)—8,400 cwts wheat and 4,875 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 1,200 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 800 cwts wheat, 123 cwts mowrahflower, and 7,017 cwts mowra seed, Ralli Brothers.
Sumatra (s)—600 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 3 bales silk and 11 bales skins, R. C. Patell.
FOR GENOA.
Sumatra (s)—20 barrels castor oil, F. Bozoni; 1,998½ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.
Scio (s)—500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 500 bales cotton, Olcese and Co.
FOR LEGHORN.
Sumatra (s)—109½ cwts groundnuts, Volkart Brothers.
FOR SUEZ.
Castore (s)—130 cwts coffee and 2 pots coolfa oil, C. M. Misree.
FOR BEYROUTE.
Castore (s)—27 cwts coffee and 1 cwts cardamoms, J. S. S Sassoon.
FOR BREMERHAVEN.
Supreme—403 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
FOR HONGKONG.
Geelong (s)—125 cwts sumadastone, Tribhowan Becherdass; 27 cwts sharkfins, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 87 cwts brokenglass, Remoobhoy Aliana; 45 bales cotton, Ramgopaul Fonchund; 103 bales cotton, H. M. Abaina Khaiuck; 86 bales cotton, Ram cedass Luckmedass; 101 bales cotton, Ramdyail Budrinath; 25 bales twist, H. Eliias Ally; 150 bales twist and 201 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 316 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 61 baics cotton, H. Cassum H. Ebram; 46 bales cotton, Jewraz Doongersee; 61 bales cotton, H. E. H. Aliana; 117 bales cotton, Ludnabhoy Chutton; 35½ cwts bysabole and 53 cwts ooplates, Ruttonjee Jewanjee; 205 bales cotton, M. S. Gubbay and Co; 75 bales twist, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahamed; 82 bales twist, Hunsraj Hursookdass; 75 bales twist, Vuliubdass Manchund.
Pollux (s)—50 chests opium, Joovarimull Sewnaram; 12 chests opium, Hajee Essac Elias; 45 chests opium, Tata an Co; 2 chests opium, Joharmull Samermull.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Pollux (s)—12 chests opium, Goojabroy Mungalchund; 54 chests opium, Tarachund Luchmenaran; 3 chests opium, Lenichund Jaitadass; 9 chests opium, Jugonath Jugonath; 14 chests opium, Joshiram Jeeraj; 23 chests opium, Buxiram Koojiali; 17 chests opium, Khaitsedass Hurmookroy; 14 chests opium, Nopechund Nowrungroy; 124 chests opium, Joovarimull Sewnaram.

MAY 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
County of Caithness—123 bales cotton, Wamonrow Govindrow; 491 cwts poppyseed, Ritchie, Stenart and Co; 22 bales cotton, Nuthoo Luckmichund; 250 bales cotton, Sir C. Forbes and Co; 100 bales cotton, Mopliee Jewraj and Co; 1,350 cwts myrabolams, Ralli Brothers.
Trentham Hall (s)—5,0 0 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 150 bales cotton, Tharia Topen; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Ranjee Crushanjee Co.
FOR LONDON.
Bancora (s)—27 bales hides, Dawoodbhoy Haseum; 16 bales hides, Remonbhoy Russoolbhoy; 22 bales skins, Hajee Sajun Lalljee; 76½ cwts ginger, Luckmodass Narondass; 600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,700 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co; 19 bales hides and 14 cwts fishmaws, Mahomed Allana; 9 bales hides, P. D. Setna; 13 bales hides, Mahomed Hasaum; 10 bales hides and skins, Rahimtoolabhoy Bana.
Leverrier (s)—106 cwts sandalwood, Volkart Brothers; 350 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co; 7,720 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.
Mongolia (s)—22 pieces ivory, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 34 cwts ivory, Meer Ally Soomar.
FOR BARCELONA.
Hospodar—500 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.
Valkyrien—470 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Prince Port—500 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.
Supreme—600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Lombardy s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 350 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 450 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Timavo (s)—400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 350 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 450 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co; 1,250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 900 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 600 bales cotton and 3,600 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
FOR GENOA.
Scio (s)—62 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.
FOR VENICE.
Lombardy (s)—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Timavo (s)—500 cwts castorseed, Sigg-Sulzer and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Sumatra (s)—150 bales cotton, Olcese and Co.
FOR HAVRE.
Kepler (s)—40,000 cwts wheat, Geo. Lockhart and Co.
Austriane—700 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Sumatra (s)—19 packages carpets, 2 cases paper curiosities, 1 bale Cashmere wool, 5 pieces stag horns and 476 pieces walnut wood, F. Bozzoni; 685 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.
Northumbria (s)—24,857 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 400 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.
Castore (s)—200 cwts turgroundnuts, Ralli Brothers.
Scio (s)—100 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 300 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.
FOR LEGHORN.
Sumatra (s)—3,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
FOR MESSINA.
Sumatra (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
FOR SUEZ.
Mongolia (s)—13 packages glass bangles, the P. and O. Co; 20 cases silk, Hajee Zanal Abedin.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.
Mongolia (s)—14 bales silk, E. L. Moolchund.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Kerbella (s)—100 bales cotton, C. Rustomjee; 110 bales cotton, W. Khetsey; 138 bales and 201 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.
FOR HONGKONG.
Geelong (s)—37½ cwts sharkfins, 25 cwts fishmaws, 90 bales twist, and 200 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahomed; 200 bales cotton Hajee Adum Esmail and Co; 62 cwts sharkfins, Dattoobhoy Dossa; 125 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 165 bales cotton, Runeal Hursookdass; 54 bales cotton, Gooljee Singani; 26 bales twist, Ookerda Khetsey; 138 bales cotton and 63 bales twist, M. S. Gubbay and Co; 30 bales twist, the Alliance S. and W. Co; 20 bales twist, Mahamed Oomer and Co; 400 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 175 cwts onions, Husson Babun.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 20.
Murphy, Surg., from leave, from England.
May 22.
Macbay, Captain, 10th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Doomus.
Faulkner, Surg., on leave, from Poona.
May 23.
Allen, Lieut., R. H. A., on duty, from Kurrachee.
Blowers, Major, 10th Light Infantry, on leave, from Doomus.
Hennell, Captain, 6th Bombay N. L. I., on leave, from Mahableshwur.
Mansey, Surg., on duty, from Madras.
DEPARTURES.—MAY 23.
Faulkner, Surg., on leave, to Lanowlie.
Hennell, Captain, 6th Bombay N. I. on leave, to Simla.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS
BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.
Bombay, May 23, 1881.

The undermentioned members having joined are taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to D Company:—Vols. P. Pedley, H. Stator, S. Simmonds, W. Rowe, C. Slipper, R. Brooks, G. Clarkson (Nos. 1336 to 1342 respectively).

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

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Solid square..... Rs. 675
Ditto sympathetic..... ,, 750
Special arrangements for 3, 6, or 12 months' payment.
2, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th May, 1881.
C. MARCKS & Co., Poona, 1, East Street.

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OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
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(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY,
Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.
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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)
NOTES
ON THE AGRICULTURISTS
OF THE
DISTRICT OF AURUNGABAD,
H. H. THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS,
BY
FURDOONJI JAMSHEDJI,
M. R. A. S.,
MEMBER OF THE COBDEN CLUB,
Supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment.
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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1881.

MUCH regret will be felt at the news that the Governor of Madras is gradually sinking. Mr. Adam has not had time to show his capacity in the Governorship at Madras, but his position there was the reward of very special services rendered to the Liberal party during the long series of years in which he acted as whip to the party, and more especially the active part he played in the last election. It is always sad to see a career interrupted just when success had been reached—to see, as the Persian proverb has it, death enter in when the house is builded. And to the private regret a public anxiety is superadded. Mr. Adam's illness, if it ends, as we shall still hope it may not, and Lord Ripon's experience, will undoubtedly add to the reluctance felt by men who have achieved a position in political life at home to embark, late in life, in an Indian career. This amounts to a grave political danger, as there can be little doubt that the supervision of English statesmen of the first or second rank is a safeguard against some of the worst evils to which our Indian bureaucracy is liable.

There is still room for hope that Mr. Adam may not be added to the already too long line of English public servants who have died in India, but it will be seen that our telegrams render the hope a very faint one.

WE learn from the papers just received from home that the agitation in England against the opium trade has assumed very extensive proportions, and that a great number of petitions praying for the abolition of the traffic have been presented to Parliament, Mr. Pease alone presenting upwards of sixty at one sitting of the House of Commons. On the evening on which the last mail left there was a long discussion in the House upon this subject, and we are informed by telegram that the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for India, said that the "Indian Government have been requested to consider the whole system with a view towards making the connection of the Indian Government with the opium traffic less direct." If Lord Hartington's statement was not more explicit, it is not likely to give much satisfaction to either the opponents of the trade or those who believe that India would be in danger of insolvency if the immense revenue derived from opium were surrendered. One of the most striking features of English political and social life is illustrated in this agitation against the opium trade. Certain sections of the people at home are for ever entering with zeal upon what may be called philanthropic crusades, utterly regardless of the fact that although their benevolent intentions may result in good within the narrow limits which they have themselves defined, their action is likely to produce much mischief over the wide area outside those particular borders. For instance, they speak eloquently of the demoralising effect which opium has upon the Chinese people, and argue that the Government of India are guilty of serious wrong-doing by the production and sale of a means of debauchery. This is only one side of the case, and it must be a cheap morality that prevents a person from seeing the other. The immediate result of the cessation of the opium traffic would be to land India in a serious difficulty, for apart from the question of revenue, commerce would be greatly inconvenienced, and in all probability the interests of the ryots would be injured. It is unfortunate that the strict moralists who dwell with such emphasis upon the iniquity of the traffic have no practical suggestions to offer in regard to a substitute for the trade which annually produces some seven or eight millions of revenue, and which they propose to demolish. This question of opium traffic is old and well-worn. As far back as 1832, when the affairs of the East India Company were investigated by Parliament, and when the opium revenue was comparatively small, the Committee reported that "in the present state of the revenue of India, it does not appear advisable to abandon so important a source of revenue, a duty on opium being a tax which falls principally upon the foreign consumers, and which appears, upon the whole, less liable to objection than any other that could be substituted." This line of argument has been used ever since, and in a debate on the subject in the House of Commons last year Lord Hartington observed that it was not his intention to say anything which could have the effect of diminishing or even disturbing such an important branch of revenue as that derived from this opium trade, for it was not a time when they could afford to tamper with any branch of the Indian revenue. From these remarks it would appear that the Secretary of State for India is not strongly of opinion that the opium trade is so vile and shameful that India should decline to profit by it. Even if the exportation of opium from India were prohibited, it would not necessarily follow that the Government of China would prevent the drug being used in that country. On the contrary, there is good reason for believing that opium of a more deleterious kind would be consumed. Besides, it is not altogether clear that the use of opium is so demoralising and hurtful as the enthusiastic agitators against the traffic would have us believe. A few weeks ago the Shanghai correspondent of the *Times* pointed out that opium-smoking had been indulged in by the Celestials for several hundred years, long before either the present reigning dynasty or foreign merchants and their opium were ever dreamt of. All over Western China native-grown opium is smoked, and in Eastern China only the higher classes smoke the comparatively expensive Indian drug, so that the statement so often made at anti-opium meetings that the English have forced Indian opium on the Chinese can hardly be considered strictly correct. The writer to whom we have referred says regarding the effect of opium on the Chinese people that there is by no means a consensus of opinion that it is thoroughly bad. That it enslaves, enfeebles, and may kill all who take it in excess is, he thinks, incontestable. "But there are two things," he says, "that may (or a vice), which it is quite possible to enjoy moderately, the vast majority of smokers take their opium as most Scotchmen do whisky—in moderation, and a

TELEGRAMS.

THE ILLNESS OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

HIS EXCELLENCY IN A SINKING STATE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

OOTACAMUND, MAY 23.

The Governor is gradually sinking. He is very weak.

MADRAS, MAY 23.

The latest bulletin, dated Ootacamund, 4 o'clock this afternoon, states that the Governor has taken worse on Saturday morning, when alarming symptoms set in. He has continued in a precarious state with little variation ever since this afternoon; he is very low, and the greatest anxiety prevails.

THE WAZIRI EXPEDITION.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, MAY 23.

General Gordon's brigade re-crossed the frontier and encamped at Jani Khel on the 20th May within the British territory. All the Malsud maliks of the Shaktu Valley, except Nugarrah of the Karai section, accompanied the force to the frontier, and were sent under surveillance to the Political Officer with General Kennedy's brigade. The march of the brigade from Sham was unmolested, except that on the 15th one man of the 14th Sikhs was wounded on the rear guard leaving Sham.

PROSECUTION OF STREET PREACHERS AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 23.

The prosecution of the missionaries Macdonald, Kerry, Bamford, James, and Johnston for preaching in the public square commenced to-day. Both sides were represented by counsel. The defendants applied for an adjournment on the ground that the summonses had not been served till late on Saturday, and consequently he had no time to instruct counsel. The Government Prosecutor urged that it was important that an early decision should be obtained as to the legality of the Police Commissioner's prohibition against preaching in the public squares, as, in spite of his order, preaching was continued daily. The Public Prosecutor would not oppose the adjournment if the defendants undertook not to preach in Wellington Square pending the decision in the present prosecution. All missionaries agreed except Johnson, who refused to abandon the Square unless he was allowed to preach outside the Square. It was finally agreed that preaching should in Wellington Square be suspended *pendente lite*, and that all other open air sites for pulpits would be selected at the preachers' own risk. The case will probably be resumed on Saturday next. The excitement was great. The Court was densely crowded.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, MAY 23.

The amendments framed in Committee upon the Irish Land Bill amount to 42 pages.

STATE OF IRELAND.

In consequence of the resistance met with by the legal officers in enforcing writs in Ireland, six flying columns are now engaged in assisting them.

THE TRANSVAAL.

Latest reports from Natal state that general fighting is taking place between the Boers and the native tribes in the Transvaal.

THE MURDER OF ABDUL AZIZ.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 22.

Midhat Pasha arrived here to-day.

Turkhan Bey, the Turkish Ambassador in Rome, has also been arrested for complicity with the murder of the ex-Sultan Abdul Aziz.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, MAY 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Compta left here this evening.

LONDON, MAY 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats unchanged.

Fair Dhollera		5 15-16d.
4 per cent.	Rupee Paper	84⅞
4½ do.	do.	91⅛
Bar Silver		51⅜
3½ per cent.	Sterling Loan	104⅛
3 do.	Consols for account	102⅛
5 do.	French Rente	120⅝

Arrivals.—Behera, Cohanim, and Bellini.

Departures.—Coninna, Timor, and Cashmere.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, MAY 23, 9-17 A.M.

H. M. S. Esk and Tweed sailed for China yesterday.

GALLE, MAY 22, 12-33 P.M.

Mail steamer Cathay from Bombay arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

	MONDAY MAY 23.	Farht.
At	6 a.m.	81·0
,,	10 a.m.	90·8
,,	2 p.m.	90·1
,,	4 p.m.	89·1
	SUNDAY NIGHT, MAY 22, 1881.	
At	10 p.m.	83·7

THE "reserve" in the Akola Treasury on the 8th May was Rs. 21,31,475 (*i. e.* 3,00,000 in securities and 18,31,475 in coin).

MR. HARE, Assistant Commissioner, Berar, proceeds on one year's furlough on medical certificate.

MAJOR TREVOR, Secretary for Berar, announces that fever, ague, small-pox, and bowel diseases are prevalent in five districts, while in Ellichpore the public health is good. Cattle diseases prevail in the whole six districts. The weather is said to be "very hot." The fields are being prepared for the ensuing kharif crops. In Akola and Barsim the thermometer goes as high as 110° in the shade!

THE Comptroller of Hyderabad at Bolarum announces the "cash balance in the treasuries of the Hyderabad Administration" to be as follows:—

31st March	1879	Rs.	70,91,241
31st ,,	1880	,,	91,16,736
31st ,,	1881	,,	60,13,768

THE Government of India has sanctioned a blockade being undertaken, says the Lahore paper, against the Durkanis, a section of the Gurchani Biluchis whose lands lie to the south of Dehra Ghazi Khan, for their attack a short time ago upon the Khetrans, a tribe living to the west of that place, in contravention of the oaths taken by them earlier in the year before the Deputy Commissioner of Dehra Ghazi Khan.

THE last North-West Provinces weekly weather and crops report states:—"East winds continue. The weather is unsettled. Rain has fallen in nearly every district, and storms have slightly damaged the mango crops. Prices are rising slightly in Gorakhpur, Sitapur, Rae Bareli, and Farukhabad; elsewhere stationary. Cholera continues in Benares, Gorakhpur, and Lucknow, but is decreasing in Fyzabad, Partabgarh, and Allahabad. Small-pox continues in Partabgarh and Allahabad, and fever in Aligarh and Meerut. Cattle disease continues in Kumaon and Lucknow; it is decreasing in Jhansi, but has appeared in Saharanpur."

ON Friday morning, the college official visitors, European and native, assembled at Seebpore, to record evidence regarding the late alleged charges against Mr. Fouracres, and the conduct of the native students. Practically nothing transpired beyond what has already been made known. One of the charges was against Mr. Fouracres in his having called the students 'pigs.' It came out in evidence that Mr. Fouracres, in company with the native doctor, visited some of the students' rooms, which he found in such a filthy state that he stigmatised them as little better than pigsties. This, it appears, was the foundation for the charge, and is doubtless characteristic of the remaining charges. One of the students, on being asked wherein consisted the hardship of Mr. Fouracres' remark, naively replied that natives could not be expected to keep their rooms as clean as Europeans.

A CORRESPONDENT writes as follows to one of the newspapers in the N. W. P.:—"I am glad to see that your Mooltan correspondent has drawn attention to the excellent arrangements that have been made at that station by the railway authorities for the comfort of the troops returning from Kandahar. The arrangements are equally good at Lahore, and reflect credit on the S. P. D. R. staff. But the brunt of the work in regard to the troop movement has of course fallen on the Indus Valley and Kandahar lines, on the latter of which the troops first reached the rail, and the line being still in a very unfinished state, without any buildings whatever at the terminus (Kindli) near the mouth of the Bolan Pass, everything in the shape of accommodation had to be improvised. Waiting sheds, refreshment rooms, even a swimming bath, have all sprung up as by magic. At Khanpur several of the railway barracks were vacated to make room for the soldiers. At Larkana temporary accommodation was provided in the goods shed to save the men from broiling under canvas, and at Sukkur, where the absence of the long-wished-for bridge naturally caused much trouble and delay at the ferry, every care was taken to prevent the troops being inconvenienced thereby. Great credit is certainly due to the new manager of the line, Major Conway Gordon, R. E., and to the whole of his staff, but more particularly his Traffic Superintendent, Mr. G. P. Mathew, who has had the responsibility of making all the detailed arrangements with the military authorities."

WHEN (asks the *Civil and Military Gazette*) do the Punjab Northern State Railway expect to run their trains to within a few hours of their published timing? This question has been addressed to us on a score of occasions, but—making allowances for the difficulties of opening additional lengths of line and of a change of officials—we have hesitated to give it publicity. The postal service is utterly disorganised by the present arrangements, and we might almost as well not have a double mail service up-country. Letters and papers posted at 10 p.m. at Lahore should reach Rawal Pindee, for instance, in time for the morning delivery, but they do not, and so are kept lying over until the next mail arrives in the evening. So it is just the same whether they be posted here at 10 p. m. or next morning.

THE *Indian Daily News* trusts that the papers concerning the "Contai Scandal," which are now before Government, will convince Sir Ashley Eden of the necessity of taking some steps to maintain that "touch" between the Lieutenant-Governor and the uncovenanted officers serving under him, which has been lost since the old custom of public breakfast at Belvedere has been given up. There may have been good reasons for stopping them; but if so, something else should have been substituted in their place, for, as matters now stand, junior uncovenanted officers are practically debarred from all contact with the head of the province. We hear that, in the present instance, the junior officer concerned brought his complaint demi-officially to the notice of his immediate superior, and that, on finding nothing resulted from this, he went to the Secretary to the Government, who refused to hear what he had to say; and that it was only after he had found all approach to the Lieutenant-Governor cut off, and had met with rebuffs from his superior officers, that he took official action in carefully guarded language. We hope that, now the case is officially before Sir Ashley Eden, he will insist on a thorough inquiry, and that no room will be given for the complaints that the vigorous administration of the Public Works Department for the past two years has given place to a weak, fussy policy.

THE following engagement was imposed by the Generals commanding the expedition to Tunis on the correspondents of the papers which had the idea of acquainting their readers with the vicissitudes of the campaign:—"I engage on my honour not to transmit any information, either directly by telegraph or letter, or by third persons, without having the *visa* of the commander of the column or of the officers he has delegated. I admit that any breach of that engagement exposes me to all the rigours of martial law. I, moreover, admit having been warned that if the journal in the name of which I am accredited publishes news of a nature to be of use to the adversaries of France, I may be forthwith escorted back to the nearest port of embarkation, and that residence in Algeria be forbidden me."

A NOVEL rifle match was recently arranged between ten members of the Newbury Rifle Volunteers and a like number of the Red-hill and Narrady Rifle Company, South Australia, each firing on their own ranges, at class targets, seven shots each, at 200 yards, 500 yards, and 600 yards. The Newbury Volunteers made a total score of 612 points, the highest being Private Edwells, who scored 72 points, and was presented by Mr. Baldwin, the Australian representative, with a silver cup. The Australian score is not yet to hand.

THE following remarks from a *Times* leader of April 25th, when the French still adhered to their statement that they had no intention of interfering with the Bey but merely meant to punish the Khoumirs, will be read with interest in connection with the aspect the Tunisian affair has assumed:—"In Tunis there exist none of the conditions which in some other Mussulman States have made a breakup of the existing system a thing to be wished for; there is no irreconcilable antagonism between different classes of the population, for all are Mussulmans and as homogeneous as barbarian clans are likely to be. And, on the other hand, as we have often urged, to over-turn the existing Government, or even to overshadow it with the protection of a European State, would produce international jealousies and heart-burnings of which it would be difficult to exaggerate the intensity. We do not dwell on our own possible claims to consideration in the matter, though it is certain that a large party in this country would think that the Power which holds Malta ought to be consulted as to the disposal of Tunis. It is in the feelings of Italy that the real danger lies, and on this point France ought to be under no misapprehension. Italian opinion in the matter is unanimous, and does not date from yesterday. From the moment when Italy became united she has always maintained that her interest demanded an independent Tunis. Years ago, when the *Irredenta* fanatics first began to raise the cry about Trieste and the Trentino, the more sober part of the Press used to answer that the real interests of Italy lay, not across the Austrian frontier, but across the southern strait. It is with no surprise that we hear to-day that Garibaldi, who is not cosmopolitan enough to forget the plain interests of the country that he has united, is 'greatly pre-occupied' with the question of French preponderance. Tunis, it must be remembered, answers to the ancient Carthage. Rome could never tolerate a powerful Carthage in antiquity, and it is not likely to tolerate a powerful Tunis—that is, a Tunis in the hands of a powerful Mediterranean State—at the present day. . . . It is satisfactory to know that many at least of the most serious of French journalists and statesmen are well aware of the great risks that France would run if she were to embark on a course of direct or indirect annexation in that quarter and that the persuasion is acting as a strong restraining force. It would be an immense misfortune to themselves and to the world if France and Italy, great and kindred nations which owe so much to one another, and from the friendship of which such great results may flow, should jeopardize their future relations by a disagreement which fair discussion ought easily to enable them to remove."

THE department of antiquities in the Bibliotheque Nationale of France has, the *Academy* says, lately received the interesting addition of what is known as Dagobert's Chair, in which all the Carlovingian Kings of France were seated when they received the oaths of their vassals. This historic chair remained for many years in the Abbey of St. Denis; but after the suppression of that abbey, in 1793, it passed to the Palais Royal. Napoleon I. borrowed it for the purpose of distributing the first decorations of the Legion d'Honneur at his camp at Boulogne in 1804, but it does not appear to have been used by any of the later French sovereigns.

MR. COXWELL has devisgd a plan of signalling for military and other objects, as an auxiliary aid to the present mode of telegraphy in the event of accident or stoppage, and especially as a substitute for the heliograph when the want of sunshine renders that modern appliance useless. In the year 1854 Mr. Coxwell applied to his war-balloon a code of signals, the principle of which will be retained and now used in combination with twin ballcons, which can be united or used separately. These alone, without semaphore symbols, will by dips, deflections, and other movements, prove instrumental for long distances. The aerial signalling will be as available at night as by day, more so perhaps, as it is intended to bring in the pyrotechnic art, and probably electricity, for messages at night time.

THE Vienna Correspondent of the *Standard* is informed that the three Imperial Powers contemplate informing the other European Governments that they approve of the proposal to convoke an International Conference to deal with the refugee question. The object of this measure is to bring about a more definite and satisfactory definition of political as distinguished from ordinary criminal offences, to draw with greater distinctness than hitherto the line separating political from common criminals, and to secure the sanction of Europe and international validity for the definition thus arrived at. It is expected that the European Governments will generally assent to the step thus contemplated. The question to be discussed is purely juridical. The Russian Government, a short time ago officially informed the Vienna Cabinet, as well as the other Powers, that the question of the adoption of identical or combined measures against the dangers provoked by the international revolutionists would shortly be brought forward. The notification was, however, very vaguely worded, as the unofficial inquiries made by Russian diplomatists had convinced the Russian Government that regicides might be expected to be given up by every State, on the ground that their crime came under the category of murder, but that it was useless to expect that any Government would consent materially to restrict the right of asylum.

A LONDON newspaper says that among the Berlin Congress anecdotes, of which the late Lord Beaconsfield was the hero, are two well worthy of reproduction as pleasant illustrations of that lamented statesman's ready wit and kindly humour. One rainy afternoon, while crossing the Wilhelm Platz arm in arm with his private secretary, Mr. Montagu Corry, Lord Beaconsfield accidentally dropped his pocket-handkerchief upon the pavement in front of Prince Charles' Palace. A Berlinese gentleman who happened to see the handkerchief fall picked it up, all muddy as it was, and handed it to its illustrious owner, who thanked him politely, and was about to pocket his restored property when the finder begged to be allowed to keep it in remembrance of the day upon which chance had procured him the honour of speaking with the English Premier. Neither Lord Beaconsfield nor Mr. Corry understood German; but, gathering from their interlocutor's manner that he wanted something, Mr. Corry offered him a piece of silver, which he declined to receive. Taking a visiting card from his pocket-book, Lord Beaconsfield then hurriedly pencilled upon it the words, "We do not understand German; kindly call upon me to-morrow at midday," and handed it to the gentleman, who duly made his appearance next day at the Kaiserhof upon the stroke of twelve, and was at once admitted to the great statesman's presence. A young English diplomatist, well versed in the Teutonic tongue, having interpreted the Berliner's wish to Lord Beaconsfield, the British Premier sate down to his writing table and wrote upon the back of one of his own photographs the following sentence: "You wished for a handkerchief, formerly white, but now black, because of its fall; accept in its place a man who is, alas! become white in spite of the fact that he has been so often blackened, and who nevertheless is not yet fallen." It need scarcely be added that the recipient of so interesting a souvenir went on his way rejoicing.

THE ANDAMANS—OUR INDIAN PENAL SETTLEMENT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

IT is strange, but not the less true, that very little is known—especially in this our Western Presidency—of the Penal Settlement of India. Whether this ignorance is due to the distance and isolation of the Andamans from civilization in general, to a natural wish to "forget our failures," or to the official setting down any known co-respondent from those unlucky diggings is liable to, I cannot say, but the fact remains that with the exception of the universal Annual Report, exacted by a grand-paternal Government from the Andamans as from every other "administration" in this happy land, nothing much occurs to break the silence that broods over our penal colony. Sometimes, indeed, a milk-and-watery religious publication, hailing from Calcutta, opens its columns to some mild correspondence, interspersed with inevitably dull jokes on the true clerical type (suggestive of Punch in a pulpit), but as the information is of the scantiest, and the paper is neither read nor quoted from, not much light is in this way thrown upon Andaman affairs. It is my purpose in this and the succeeding papers to give an account, accurate, if not officially minute, of Port Blair as it is at the present day, and it will be my aim to paint the picture as it presents itself to the ordinary observer, and to

"... nothing extenuate
Nor set down aught in malice."

The Andamans consist of a group of three principal islands with some smaller outlying ones, and are situated in the Bay of Bengal in about the same latitude as Madras, from which they are distant, roughly speaking, some seven hundred miles. They lie to the south-west of Burmah, and are about three hundred miles from Rangoon. The islands are out of the usual track of shipping, and are not connected with either India or Burmah by the submarine cable, which passes, indeed, at no great distance, but nearer to the Nicobar Group. It was proposed, when this cable was laid, to have a connecting station at the Andamans; but the project was strongly opposed by the then Superintendent, who feared (and not without reason) constant interference from the Calcutta Home Office. At present the only regular communication between the Settlement and the outer world is the monthly steamer from Calcutta, which brings the mails, besides supplies of all kinds. Three mails at once is a large order, and the veriest whale at Europe letters shrinks aghast at the pile awaiting here when that steamer is in. One of these mails is sent on to the Nicobars, where it stays a few hours, calls in again at Port Blair for the mail, and then goes on to Rangoon, returning in a week's time (this time bringing only one mail), and then taking its final departure for Calcutta once more, leaving the Settlement to "stew in its own juice" till the following month. During the convict season an occasional steamer from Madras puts in an appearance, and great is then the demand for the latest telegrams and for news in general. Sometimes, too, the monotony of the place is relieved by a visit from some man-of-war, tired of the dull dissipation of Rangoon, and then "Todgers shows that it can do it," and Port Blair is alive with theatricals, picnics, and dances, while the festive song of the jolly Tar (will he ever sing on a human nation instead of man?) makes night melodious as Ross or Aberdeen! Such visits, however, with all their attendant pleasures, are but rare, and for the greater part of the year the "upper suckles" in the Andamans are left to their own unaided efforts for amusement.

The three islands forming the group are called the North, Middle, and South Andamans. They are long, narrow islands, about twenty miles in length by ten in breadth, and are divided from each other by narrow straits. The islands consist of low undulating hills, thickly covered with primeval jungle of a peculiarly somore appearance, intersected by tidal creeks fringed with mangrove, and their coasts protected by coral reefs dangerous to approach. They are thinly populated by a savage race, Negritos in type, who are as usual dying out fast in the South Andaman, the only one of these islands which we have as yet—I say advisedly *as yet*—attempted to colonize.

The Settlement of Port Blair is situated near the southern extremity of the east coast of South Andaman. On approaching the Andamans on the east, a long, low, wooded range of hills, with two loftier peaks to break the uniformity, is first seen, and the steamer seems to be making directly for the surf-surrounded coast, as no bay or opening of any kind is visible. On a nearer approach, however, the barracks and buildings of Ross Island stand clearly out, and the island itself is seen lying in the very entrance to the large and fine bay (running some six miles inland), which gives its name—Port Blair—to the whole settlement. On either side of this bay it stretches, for the most part, clear of forest in the vicinity of the settlement, and studded with barracks, hospitals, and the private houses of officers, while here and there are rectangular villages of ticket-of-leave convicts, which have a peculiar but not over-pleasant appearance. Straight down the bay, which is about three miles broad at its widest part, lies a pretty island ycleept Chatham, distant some two and a half miles from Ross, and containing saw-mills, workshops, and hospitals. On the left hand (the southern side), looking down the bay, is Aberdeen, the principal settlement on the mainland, while opposite to it, on the other or northern side of the bay, the lofty peak of Mount Harriet—the Pumatrim of these islands and some 1,200 feet in height—towers, and, to the delight, the eye of the once forest-clad picturesque slopes being now shorn almost bare of jungle, and showing the ugly signs of recent felling and burning. At the foot of Mount Harriet nestles the almost pretty village of Hopetown, on whose jetty poor Lord Mayo met his fate at the hand of the assassin, a conditionally released convict. No stone or memorial of any kind marks the spot where this tragedy occurred, but there is, perhaps, sound reason for the omission. Beyond this village and after passing Chatham Island the bay takes a sharp bend to the southward, concealing from our view Viper Island, with its large and strongly guarded jail, Navy Bay, and other places to be referred to hereafter.

Ross Island may be called the capital of the Andaman and Nicobar Settlements and, like other small capitals nearer at hand, it thinks "some pumkins" of itself, and regards the neighbouring stations with a disdainful pity, which they return by an envious dislike; and no wonder, for it is as hard to bear pity as to be told by a Christian friend that he is going to pray for one. Ross is a long, oval-shaped island, about 1½ miles in circumference at the base, with an extreme height of perhaps 150 feet above sea level. It has been, of course, long since cleared of all jungle, and now looks quite civilized with its pretty church, its palatial European barracks (known locally as "Windsor Castle"), the Chief Commissioner's residence, and various other buildings. Among these may be mentioned the barracks for the Native Infantry and for the female prisoners, a very good mess-house for Settlement and other officers, an English school and library, and numerous Commissariat godowns and storehouses. There are also on Ross a post office, a treasury, quarters for the Sikh police, hospitals, some shops, a small bazaar, and last, not least, the pier. I am thus particular in order to convince you that, though somewhat out of the world, Port Blair knows what is due to its capital, which I forgot to mention possesses, in addition to what I have already mentioned, a sort of public bungalow, called a circuit house, and several excellent lawn-tennis grounds. In fact, to a dweller in the Andamans a visit to Ross presents all the attractions and the excitement that a trip to Bombay would raise in the breast of a mofussil resident. He puts on his best go-to-meeting clothes and his "stove hat" to charm the eye of beauty while he disports himself on the well known lawn-tennis ground, or quaffs the sparkling Zoedone (not wholly unmixed) at the Settlement mess—provided, of course, that he has the *entrée* to that select resort. Not only are his secular wants provided for, but Ross boasts of a real live chaplain, who is generally what is called of the "good old Indian type." (*N. B.*—Friends at a distance will accept this intimation.) He lives, of course, next the church, a pretty and commodious building of no particular style of architecture, but commanding a lovely view. It has one peculiarity, however, that reminds us that we are in a penal colony, and exposed at any time to an outbreak on the part of the convicts. It is fitted up inside with arm racks for the rifles of the European troops attending divine service.

In the harbour lies the Guardship of the Settlement, at present the I. G. S. Quangtung, a fast paddle steamer, with its tender, the sloop Constance. These vessels are both armed with Armstrong guns, and are supposed to be always ready to set out in pursuit of convicts, or for any other purpose required. The steamer also serves to take the Chief Commissioner (whom I shall in future style the C. C. for short) on trips to the Nicobars or to open friendly communication—which means landing boat-loads of presents and bolting away directly after under a shower of arrows—with the amusing but unprincipled natives of the north or the Little Andaman. Several steam-launches and tugs may also be seen, some at anchor, others careering about towing barges full of convicts to and from their work. Another steam-launch is badly wanted, for the one in present use, though nice enough to look at, has been pronounced by her engineer, who hails from Caledonia stern and wild, to be "vara thin in her bawtum." The harbour itself is well buoyed, and is capable of sheltering vessels of heavy tonnage. Near the pier, boats of all sizes and shapes from the C. C.'s 12-oared cutter to the "self-supporter's" humble dingey, lie anchored under the supervision of an armed Sikh policeman. Directly the mail steamer anchors, it is surrounded by boats, covered by sun awnings, and manned by convict crews, dressed for the most part in some kind of neat uniform. Let us suppose ourselves conveyed to shore, a couple of hundred yards or so, in one of these boats, and landed at the pier. We ascend the steps, and find ourselves on a somewhat ricketty structure of wooden planks on piles with a tramway running along its length for the easy conveyance of the Commissariat stores, on which the Settlement depends for its food supply. At first sight there is nothing out of the way in the appearance of the place, but ere long the idea dawns upon us that we are no longer in an ordinary free country. Guards of stalwart Sikh police armed with rifles, buildings protected from a sudden rush by *chevaux-de-frise*, armed parties of sepoys, gangs of ill-looking convicts clanking by in their chains and yelled at by red-turbanned (a badge of office) petty officers carrying heavy measuring sticks, now and then a Settlement officer closely followed by a Sikh orderly in neat blue tunic; all these and other signs point to something out of the usual line. In passing a chain gang working, say on the roads, with momatles or other dangerous looking tools, the new-comer is apt to keep at a respectful distance, and to give a backward glance every now and then, but the experienced resident gets used to it, as the eels do to skinning, knowing that assaults on outsiders are almost unknown. Still there is the *possibility* of an attack, and for the first few months of residence a revolver is generally carried about the person; Settlement officers, indeed, are ordered to carry these little persuaders, but I never heard of their being actually used, and I do not think such a thing has ever occurred. At first one is inclined to think that the convicts must be special villains, but a short experience of them, in the shape of servants and boatmen, soon teaches that there is little or no difference between them and their honester (or luckier) fellow-creatures. Amongst so many some, no doubt, are altogether innocent, others have succumbed to sudden temptation, and but few are irredeemably bad. Another thing that strikes the stranger to the Andamans is the mixture of races to be met with there—Chinese, Malays, Burmese, Africans, and all the thousand and one races of India in their representatives in those islands. There is, of course, a great element of safety in this admixture of races, but I shall revert to this subject at another time.

Ross is well off for troops, as two companies of Europeans, *i. e.*, about 150 men (at present of the 77th Foot) are quartered there, besides two companies of a native regiment. The former are well lodged and cared for; they have splendid barracks, and are provided with good recreation rooms, fives courts, &c., and have also a boat at their disposal for rowing and fishing. Very good shelling and butterfly collecting is to be had, and sea-bathing twice a week. At one time sea-bathing took place daily, but this has been discontinued, since an accident which happened two years ago, when a soldier, venturing out too far, was seized by sharks. He was first attacked by a small one, which bit a piece out of him, and then set upon by several larger ones attracted by his blood. The poor fellow was rescued still alive, but he died very shortly afterwards from the severe injuries he sustained, and since this the soldiers have been limited to the inner side of the pier, where they are safe both from sharks and also from the attack of some unknown animal called (why I don't know) a *stingamaree*, whose touch causes great pain, and even fainting fits of some duration. Altogether Tommy Atkins enjoys his twelve months' stay in the Andamans, and I daresay in less happy lands often bethinks him of the early tot of toddy (ugh!—that mixture of muskrat and sour milk) he got at Ross every morning for a pice or two.

The native troops are also well housed in wooden barracks raised some seven feet above the ground. They are also well fed, as besides their ordinary foreign service rations they get several extras while at the Andamans, and are also allowed on payment a meat ration twice a week. The wily Madras sepoy, indeed, makes a very good thing of it, living almost entirely on his rations, and returning to his native land with no inconsiderable sum in ready coin, to be soon, alas! dissipated in feeding and clothing the numerous relatives and hangers-on that prey upon him directly he returns to India.

There are not many male prisoners living on Ross, but all the female convicts, except those conditionally released, are kept on that island. They live in what is known as the "female section"—a block of buildings surrounded by a palisade, where they are strictly confined under female warders and employed in husking and grinding paddy and grain, and in other suitable work. In spite of the close supervision which they are subjected, they sometimes manage to increase the population—an exertion on their part not appreciated by the authorities, and for which they are always punished. The female prisoners seem to be well treated and cared for, and their sick rate contrasts very favourably with that of the male convict population. After five years' good conduct in jail the women are allowed to marry (quite irrespective of any previous marriage), and most of them avail themselves of the privilege, and are eagerly sought by those male convicts who are permitted to get married. The contract is a civil one, and is gone through in the presence of the C. C., whose previous consent is, of course, necessary. The husbands are ticket-of-leave men—self-supporters they are called—and the brides accompany them to new lords to the several villages where they reside. Many of these marriages turn out well, but it is needless to say that there are exceptions.

(To be continued.)

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Queen's Birth-day parade, the Oval, 6 a. m.

Alfresco Fete, Apollo Gardens, 4-30 p. m.

Band, 4th King's Own, Colaba Bandstand, this evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 22nd:—Northumbria (s), from London; Inchmurrie (s), Cardiff. Yesterday:—Sicily (s), Cardiff; Coconada (s), Kurrachee; Assyria (s), Pelagosa Bay; Columbian (s), Jeddah; Ellora (s), Kurrachee.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Marlborough (s), to Dunkirk.

MUSIC AT THE COLABA BANDSTAND.—The band of the 4th (the King's Own) Royals will play at the Colaba bandstand this evening:—

Overture	Rosamunde — Schubert.
Serenado	Quand tu Chants — Gounod.
Valse	Casino Tanze — Gung'l.
Grand Selection	The Carmen — Bizel.
Concert Polka	The two Postillons — Wieland.
	GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Britannia left on Saturday, the s.s. Nicosian entered on Sunday, and the s. s. Ellora entered the dock yesterday.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 14th May, was 47 feet. In the corresponding week last year it was 47 feet and 5 tenths.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Govind Shabajee, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing some silver ornaments belonging to Bapoo Mayajee. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A VAGRANT IN TROUBLE.—J. Blake, a European vagrant, was yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan with leaving the Government Workhouse without permission. The defendant admitted the truth of the charge, and was sentenced to two weeks' simple imprisonment.

REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—A Goanese named Peadad Francis Satdao, an articled seaman of the steamship City of Baltimore, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of refusing to proceed to sea in that vessel. He was sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

MILL ACCIDENT.—Sadoo Kasseeba, a labourer employed at one of the cotton mills at Small Colaba, sustained a severe compound fracture of the left leg by a compressed bale of cotton falling on it. He was conveyed to the G. T. Hospital, where he is under treatment.

SECUNDERABAD.—Doctor Moran, in charge of the Meteorological Observatory, announces that in the first week of the current month the *highest* temperature in the shade was 110·2° and the *lowest* 69°. The water in the great Hoosain Sangoo Lake is becoming very low and the supply in other parts is very scanty.

THE VICTORIA LOTUS TROUPE AT THE APOLLO GARDENS.—This company, which performs with such success at the Gaiety Theatre, will give a performance, this evening at the Apollo Gardens. Their programme is a very varied and attractive one, and we have no doubt, from the popularity of the Troupe, that the performance will be very largely attended. Independently of the theatricals many other amusements are to be provided.

PRICES CURRENT.—We give a comparative statement of food-grains as sold last month; it will be observed that the prices are very striking in the principal food for the poorer classes:—

	SECUNDERABAD. Seers	BERAR. Seers
Wheat	14	22
Rice, 1st sort	7	16
Rice, 2nd sort	10½	10½
Jowari	25½	35
Bairi	31	29
Chenna	21	29
Kadi	21	29

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ellora, Captain Seward, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, which port she left on the 20th instant, with D/B Royal Horse Artillery. The strength of the battery is 6 officers, 1 warrant officer, 174 men, 125 followers, 202 horses, and 6 guns; and also one officer of the R. H. A. The following are the names of officers:—Major F. W. Ward, Captain Ditmas, Lieut. Suart, Lieut. Philpotts, Surgeon-Major Anderson, Vety. Surgeon Symonds, and Lieut. Allen. The battery disembarked at the Prince's Dock and encamped on the Esplanade, and will proceed to Mhow by three special trains on the 26th instant from the Sassoon Dock. The Ellora will sail to-day for the same port with Lieut. M. B. Salmon and 3 followers of the 30th Bombay N. I. and 2 men of the Commissariat Department.

A CASE OF STABBING AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A Mahomedan fakeer, aged about thirty-six years, named Miraz Allshaw, who generally resided at Ashakshaw mosque in Chinch Bunder 3rd Street with other Mahomedan mendicants, was yesterday morning at about 8 o'clock standing in front of the Khoja Jamatkhanna, when he was requested by a Khoja to leave the place as H. H. Ali Sha was about to come out, whereat the fakeer became annoyed and stabbed the Kojah on the right hand with a clasp knife. An alarm was raised, which brought police constable No. 167 B to the scene, and on the policeman getting hold of the fakeer, the latter attempted to commit suicide, and cut himself twice with the knife, once on the right side of his abdomen, causing a wound about three inches long and again on the right side of his neck a wound about an inch and a half long. The policeman with the assistance of another Khoja succeeded in taking the knife away from the fakeer, after which he was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment, where he is now lying under a police guard. The Khoja who assisted in taking the knife from the fakeer received a slight cut on one of his hands.

THE TREASURE TROVE AT CAVEL STREET.—Mahomed Babun was yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court, under section 20 of Act 6 of 1878, with failing to give notice to the Collector of Bombay, or to deposit or give security as required by section 4, of certain treasure, to wit, a number of coins exceeding Rs. 10 in value, which he found at Bombay on or about the 1st April, 1881, and also with altering the same so as to conceal identity. Mr. H. E. Jacomb, the Collector of Bombay, related the circumstances of the case, when it was pointed out that the defendant was not the finder of the treasure trove, and could not be charged under the above section of the Act, and consequently the charge was changed to that of dishonestly misappropriating and converting to his own use certain treasure trove of the value of Rs. 200, under section 403 of the Indian Penal Code. The defendant admitted the truth of the charge, and was convicted upon his own confession. He was fined Rs. 50, in default to suffer simple imprisonment for one month.

THE JAHAGIR OF MALLEGAUM.—The ceremony of the adoption of a son to the Jahagir of Mallegaum, which question was under discussion for the past two years, and which was finally decided by the Secretary of State about eleven months ago, was performed last Thursday in the City of Poona amidst great rejoicings. The name of the young heir to this little State is Raja Shambhu Singh.—*Deccan Herald.*

A PROTEST.—A public meeting was held on Sunday evening in Moroba Dada's Wada, Poona, under the presidency of Shrimant Chintamonrao *alias* Bhao Saheb Natu to consider what steps should be taken against the order sanctioning the enhanced octroi schedule. It was unanimously resolved to bring a civil action against the committee, since the order of the Commissioner levying the duty is illegal, as the petition of protest was never put before a general meeting of the Committee, nor was it circulated for their opinion. It was also resolved to send a deputation to His Excellency the Governor at Mahableshwar. The meeting assembled voluntarily proposed to open a subscription list to meet the expenses.—*Deccan Herald.*

KURRACHEE WATER WORKS.

OUR "water works" are showing symptoms of going ahead. A quantity of "iron main" in the shape of six inch piping is being brought into Camp and laid along Elphinstone Road, which we conclude to be symptomatic of the elemental flu. to follow. After recent discoveries we may expect to find the Mulleer water tolerably rich in alcohol so that we shall imbibe homœpathic pegs, however tee-totally disposed to avoid them. We hail, however, these tokens of "advanced civilization"—these "iron mains" are an augury of good for the future. We wish more could have been done than is doing. We should have liked to have had (what yet must be had) a canal from the Indus; but his being altogether impossible locally to accomplish—though it might be done *imperially* done long ago—our Municipality and their able Secretary and Engineer deserve both gratitude and credit for carrying out these important works *without burdening the city with a loan, or incurring any obligation to the State.* We may—all of us—pay our water rate with a safe conscience, and as being simply interest for our own money. We have made a sound investment. We put into our left hand pocket what we take from the right, and have not the pain to see it pass utterly away into other hands. If all our "reproduction works" could be carried out on the same principle, India would be happy indeed! Anyhow we can now count on our unfortunate neighbours at Hyderabad, who have had to borrow in excess of their requirements and means, and against their will, for carrying out a scheme that has turned out a partial failure. If our works succeed, and we have not the slightest doubt they will, we shall have not only made them with our own savings, but shall be able to thereafter enlarge them—as they will have to be enlarged—from their own earnings. We would ask Mr. Strachan to supplement this work of achievement by undertaking the future tram-roads departmentally, or, if this be not possible, by getting a fair concession from the promoters, with an *ademptive* power after say *ten years.* We shall endeavour to get a report of the progress of the water works for our next—or at all events an early future issue.—*Civil and Military Gazette* (Kurrachee.)

BENGAL.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A Parsee named S. B. Moody, owing to a dispute with his master, attempted to commit suicide on Tuesday last by swallowing a quantity of opium diluted with milk. It was stated that after taking the opium he hired a gari and was driven to the Medical College Hospital, where he

rities that they are not satisfied; but they are satisfied with Mr. O'Reilly.

Mr. Woodlock remarked that if the Bank persisted Miss Nugent's security could not be accepted.

Dr. Boyd suggested that the Bank might accept the sole security of Mr. O'Reilly.

Mr. Carran.—No.

Dr. Boyd said the former sureties would be in attendance the next day.

The case was then allowed to stand over, Mr. Woodlock intimating that he would attend specially to accept bail, and send the case for trial. The former bail should be binding until then.

SHOOTING IN THE INFANTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—As I see by *The Times* of to-day that a committee is to assemble to report on the musketry instruction of the Infantry, perhaps suggestions may be of use. The musketry practice returns of battalions in India show a much higher figure of merit than of those stationed elsewhere. This is attributable in some measure to more settled weather, but chiefly, I believe, to the much greater practice that soldiers have there. In most battalions in India shooting clubs are established, to which most of the men voluntarily subscribe so much a month, and to which officers largely contribute. These clubs enable subscribers to fire a certain number of rounds free, and as many as they like at a reduced price, and they also provide prizes to be shot for.

During the hot weather, when there is little employment for men in the plains, it is a great source of amusement to the men to go to the ranges (when near the barracks) and practise or shoot matches, and officers are always willing to accompany them. Men always take more interest in voluntary pursuits than in those enforced by regulations, and I believe that if these clubs were encouraged in England they would materially improve the shooting of battalions. During the winter months the weather is generally sufficiently open to allow a good deal of practice, and if the shooting at that time were to be made a lucrative source of amusement instead of a duty, I believe that it would be attended with good results.

These clubs may be in existence in some regiments in England, but I do not think that they are in many.—I am, Sir, yours obediently,

April 22. COLONEL.

II.

Sir,—It isa matter of public congratulation that this most important subject is about to be referred to a committee. I write to express a hope that some of the members of the committee will be skilled practical shots. We have men on the council of the National Rifle Association such as Captain Fixley, Major Young, Sir Henry Halford, Earl Waldegrave, and others, whose knowledge and practical skill would be of the very greatest assistance to the committee. When I say that many skilled Volunteers shoot 2,000 rounds in a year, and that probably not one of the great shots fires as few as 200 or 300 rounds in a year, it will be seen that it is hopeless to suppose that soldiers can be even respectable shots who only fire 90 rounds a year. The whole system of regimental class firing is wrong; as a rule a musketry instructor is thinking too much of his regimental average to allow of his men firing unless the day is perfectly calm and still. Soldiers never fire in a high wind, and fire very few rounds at a time; but these conditions are, of course, frequently reversed in war. It is important that the musketry instructors, and specially the entire staff at the School of Musketry, should be practical shots, keenly interested as General Hay was in shooting. General Hay's enthusiasm did much for rifle shooting both in the Army and in the Volunteers.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

April 22. S. FLOOD PAGE.

III.

Sir,—If the nation is bent on tracing the true cause of our disasters in the Transvaal, they may easily be accounted for.

The Boers say our men cannot shoot, and no doubt such is the case to a very great extent; and is it to be wondered at if we only consider the way musketry is treated in the service?

As a general rule the regimental officer takes little or no interest in the musketry course. How often one hears in the mess-room such expressions as "This horrid musketry, I wish it was over." The musketry course is looked on more often than otherwise as a drudgery to be got through as quickly as possible. The same feeling that finds went in the officers' mess extends to the barrack-room, and the wonder is that some of the men attain to such a degree of excellence in rifle practice as they do. There are regiments in the service, I am glad to say, where the very opposite feeling prevails, and where a wholesome rivalry between the different companies exists.

The question now comes, how is all this to be remedied and our men made to understand the use of the rifle and able to use it with effect when called on to do so. The present system of musketry is all very well, but it is not sufficiently practical in its way to enable a soldier, when scrambling over rough country, on, perhaps, a march and at a hurried pace, to shoot with any degree of accuracy.

Let us first strike at the root of our present system and make it an essential part of an officer's education that he shall be able to shoot well, and to secure this end he should be put through an annual course, and his position and maintenance of command in the regiment should to a certain extent depend on his maintaining not only himself, but also his company at a certain degree of efficiency in rifle practice. Unless an officer knows the practical details of his profession, how can it be expected he can impart a practical education to the men under him? I would most strongly advocate the use of dummies. These should be placed to represent an enemy in certain secluded spots, on the side of a hill, behind rocks, mounds in hollows, and other kinds of cover; and after a company has been extended in skirmishing order they should be made to advance firing to within a certain distance of their supposed opponents; a check should then be made, and officers would be able to judge to what practical use men were putting their rifles.

Fifty rounds per man fired in this way, and under proper supervision, would tend more to increase the efficiency of a regiment in the field than double the number fired at the target. Officers who take no interest in the training of their men and men who cannot shoot are only useless incumbrances to the service, and the sooner got rid of the better.

The above suggestions might easily be carried out by encamping a regiment on Okehampton-Park, and skirmishing over the ground, almost formed for the purpose, on Dartmoor.

ST. JOHN DAUBENY, Major.

Army and Navy Club, April 25.

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WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, April 1, 1881.

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